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American **TURKEY** **JOURNAL**

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THE 10TH ANNUAL ALL-AMERICAN PICNIC, at Grand Forks, N. Dak., July 14th, attracted the largest attendance of any previous picnic, attesting increased interest in the coming All-American show in January, 1941.
(Grand Forks Herald Photo)

VOL. IX

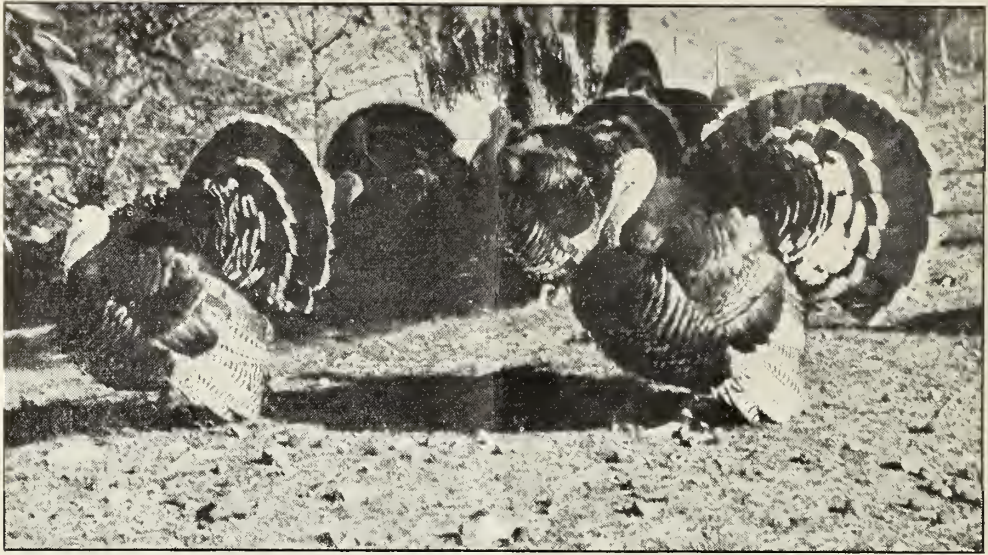
NO. 5

INV. '60

AUGUST
1940

PER YEAR

50c



The accent is on Economical Production

As the 1940 turkey crop rounds the turn for the "home stretch" it becomes more and more apparent that the efficient producer is the only one sure of a reasonable profit for his year's effort. In other words, year by year, the grower who spends time and thought on achieving the most economical production possible is the one who ends the season with a profit in the bank.

DAKOTA MAID TURKEY FEEDS

are made for just such efficient operators. Because we have set our standard that our turkey feeds must be "Fed With a Profit" they must contain everything the turkey needs for quick, healthy, profitable growth, and yet be priced as low as possible. The user of DAKOTA MAID TURKEY FEEDS, and DAKOTA MAID ALL-PURPOSE CONCENTRATE, for mixing with farm-grown grains, is assured that he is giving his turkeys the utmost in nutrition for the least possible money. In turkey production today the accent is on economical production.

STATE MILL AND ELEVATOR **Grand Forks** **North Dakota**

A POST CARD will bring you a free copy of THE FEEDERS HANDBOOK, a publication filled with invaluable information on the care and feeding of turkeys, poultry and all livestock.

Dakota Maid Turkey Feeds

Scientifically formulated, of highest quality ingredients, properly mixed in a modern feed mill, laboratory tested to assure fullest nutritional value. Made to be "Fed With a Profit."

Laying Mash Starting Mash

Growing Mash Finishing Feed

All-Purpose Concentrate

for mixing with your farm-grown grains

St. Louis Meeting Constructive

American Poultry and International Baby Chick Associations and National Turkey Federation Join in Big Poultry Meeting at St. Louis, July 19 to 22.

The 66th Annual Convention of the American Poultry Association, the oldest livestock organization in America, was held in St. Louis, Mo., July 19th to 22nd, at the Claridge Hotel.

Among the constructive legislation passed was the appointment of a committee of three to work with a similar committee from the International Baby Chick Association to confer upon and take action on matters vital to the two organizations.

The appointment of an Education and Statistics Committee consisting of H. G. Ware (chairman), O. A. Barton, R. C. Ogle, J. H. Reddit, Andrew Stodel, Alex. Warren and M. C. Herner. The immediate business occupying this committee is the development of Youth in poultry work, following a consistent, constructive program submitted to the Convention.

The National Federation of Turkey Growers came before the Convention with suggestions and recommendations for the judging of both Live and Dressed Turkeys. The A. P. A. President Lamon advised the committee that if the Federation would state what they wanted they would get it. After presentation and discussion of the facts the Association, upon recommendation of the A. P. A. Judge's Section, voted that "until such time as the Broad Breasted Bronze Standard could be properly presented to and acted upon by the Standard Revision Committee, the A. P. A. instructs its judges to use the present standard issued by Turkey Federation for Broad Breasted Bronze Turkeys."

Also "until such time as official action could be taken on the changes suggested in White Holland Turkeys, the present A. P. A. Standard is to be applied by Turkey Judges." This all met with the approval of the Federation and the Turkey Breeders assembled.

In line with the consensus of the discussion the Judge's Section of the A. P. A. considered and recommended for association action a tightening of the judges' examinations for turkeys where turkey licenses (only) are to be issued and also of this division in applications for General Judges' Licenses.

It was also proposed by the A. P. A. Licensing Committee for due consideration, that hereafter each new General Judge's License be restricted to chickens and bantams only and that should such a judge wish to include turkeys and waterfowl, it will be necessary for him to take the special and more extended examination for each of these.

The Judge's Section recommended and the

general meeting voted approval that under the heading "general disqualifications" in the Standard this phrase: "absence of spurs in cocks" was included in error and is hereby removed.

The Committee on Standard Revision appointed consists of George Robertson, chairman, Harold Tompkins and O. R. Ernst. The Committee on Licensing Judges consists of I. M. Asbjeld, chairman, R. Penn Krumm, and Len Rawnsley. The Committee on Poultry Shows consists of thirteen regional members with Geo. A. Fitterer as chairman.

The officers for the ensuing two years are: President — Harry A. Lamon, New York; Vice President — Louis Paul Graham, Illinois; Secretary — Harry A. Atkins, Iowa; Treasurer — John Carroll, Jr., Michigan; Directors: Dist. 1, Harold Tompkins; Dist. 2, L. L. Leith; Dist. 3, Walter Young; Dist. 4, A. S. Chapin; Dist. 5, Geo. Fitterer; Dist. 6, Mrs. L. A. Rupf; Dist. 7, Tracy Brown; Dist. 8, P. J. Peltier; Dist. 9, J. H. Nichols; Dist. 10, M. C. Herner; Dist. 11, Geo. Robertson; Dist. 12, P. J. Hernandez.

This report submitted by the American Poultry Association Committee on Publicity. —Louis Paul Graham, Chairman.

Report on Flock Inspection

At the A. P. A. Convention at St. Louis another forward step was taken to promote flock improvement in both turkeys and chickens through A. P. A. Flock Inspection and Registration. At this convention Mr. Harry Atkins was elected to serve as full time secretary and as such will have general charge of the flock inspection program which heads up in the main office.

Geo. W. Hackett, Wayzata, Minn., continues as chairman of turkey inspection and L. B. Stants, Abeline, Kans., as chairman of poultry flocks. All the recommendations made by the chairman of turkey flock work were approved, which will mean an enlarged program of more intensive service along the most practical lines. It provides for inspection and registration of non-standard breeds where merit warrants. It provides that only those of proved efficiency will be permitted to serve as inspectors and they will function under supervision.

It is planned that the low fee which now prevails on A. P. A. turkey banding will be continued and it is expected that the service will extend to hatchery flocks generally. In this service the A. P. A. offers talent which cannot be duplicated. Anyone interested in any phase of this work are requested to write to Geo. W. Hackett, Chairman, Wayzata, Minn.

Dr. Salsbury at St. Louis

Proof of the increasing interest in effective measures of disease control was evidenced by the crowds attending the attractive educational exhibit of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa, at the I. B. C. A. convention.

The distinctive, ultramodern furnishings were quite in keeping with the scientific atmosphere that prevailed. Microscopes and microscopic enlargements were abundant, taking the "mystery out of misery" of our feathered friend, the hen.

The exhibit was featured by a new addition to the famous family of Transparent Hens that made its initial appearance at the World's Poultry Congress. Internal lighting through transparent walls showed the hiding places of parasites and the effects of disease upon the vital organs.

Poultrymen who are determined to reduce the losses in their flocks due to disease found members of the scientific staff of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories ready to answer questions and to explain the practical aspects of advanced poultry medication. Conscious of the potential earning power and an investment of \$1.00 to \$1.50 in their maturing pullets, poultrymen are seeking insurance to protect this investment through effective measures of disease control.

A two-phase poultry management program was outlined by Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, each phase dependent on the other and neither self-sufficient in itself. The first phase includes: Breeding, feeding, housing, and management. The second, equally important, includes: Vaccination, testing, medication, and sanitation.

A balanced disease control program includes the following important steps:

1. Vaccination to stimulate an immunity to infectious diseases, such as fowl pox, laryngotracheitis, cholera, typhoid, colds, and roup.
2. Testing to remove carriers of such diseases as pullorum and tuberculosis.
3. Medication and treatment, both preventive and corrective, as applied to other classes of farm livestock to avoid sickness and correct ill health.
4. Sanitation, disinfection, and fumigation to help reduce reinfestation.

Purina Entertains

Purina Mills, being "right at home" at St. Louis, contributed greatly to the enjoyment of visitors to the All Products Exposition, comprising the International Baby Chick Association, American Poultry Association, and the new National Turkey Federation, which met in combined conference at St. Louis, July 22, 23, 24.

Headquarters for Purina's activities was the large Purina Mills Demonstration booth centrally located in the large display room, and which was manned by a competent and

courteous group from the company's St. Louis offices.

Luncheon was served each noon for the three days of the meeting with Purina as jovial and smiling host. Special entertainment was provided by talent from Purina's own personnel in office and plant. Later guests were taken on a conducted tour of the company's great St. Louis mills, following which they were transported to Gray's Summit, Mo., the site of the Purina Experimental Farm.

At the farm the visitors saw all of the important and capably conducted experimental work which Purina has in process, involving flocks of turkey and chickens, and hogs, beef and dairy cattle, and other livestock.

Over a thousand visitors took advantage of Purina's special hospitality during the three days and profited substantially from the educational features of the various well-conducted tours.

Increased Turkey Consumption

Throughout the country increased effort is being advanced by individual turkey growers, and also through their cooperative associations, to obtain a substantial increase in turkey production in order that the heavy surplus now in storage may be consumed before the 1940 crop comes on the market.

Increased consumption arguments have been directed at such large meat consumers as the CCC camps throughout the country, the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and the various Veterans and other similar Federally-operated hospitals and convalescent centers. Almost uniformly those in charge of the meat-buying for these large consumers have responded favorably to this appeal for increased turkey consumption indicating that continued and sustained effort in other quarters would be equally effective.

The Roseburg (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce, in the heart of the Pacific Coast turkey country, has been outstanding in this effort at increased consumption. Mr. W. C. Hardy, secretary of the Roseburg Chamber, directed his efforts largely toward the governors of the various states who might have some influence in the purchasing of meat for such state institutions as prisons, hospitals, blind and deaf schools and similar large meat consumers. He received favorable replies from 35 of the states written to promising assistance.

That this added stimulation to increased turkey consumption is bearing fruit is indicated in the unusually large movement of turkey from cold storage during the past few months. The April withdrawal was 10,041,000 lbs. against 4,536,000 a year ago; May 3,518,000 against 418,000 in 1939; June 3,468,000 lbs. against 41,000 a year ago. This comprises a total withdrawal from cold storage for April, May and June of 17,027,000 lbs. against the 1939 total for the same three months of 4,995,000 lbs.

GIVE YOUR *Turkeys* A BREAK



I TOOK
ROTA-CAPS
...I FEEL
FINE!

THOSE WORMS SURE
MAKE ME SICK!



ROTA-CAPS Are Easy on the Birds — Don't Set Back Growing Turkeys

Turkey growers who want BIG profits fight worms. But they demand worm medicines which get the worms without making their turkeys droop around with after-sickness.

That's why they insist on Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps containing Rotamine. Rotamine is Dr. Salsbury's new, exclusive drug which expels worms quickly without up-setting normal growth.

Rotamine also is the only drug which gets the head as well as the segments of the most common of all worms in turkeys, the tapeworm, *M. lucida*. Beware of old fashioned remedies that get only the segments. Of course, large round-worms and small capillaria worms are expelled at the same time. Rota-Caps are equally good for chickens.

Dr. Salsbury's Flock Wormer — AVI-TON

For large roundworms and pin worms, Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton can be fed in wet or dry mash as a flock treatment. Avi-Ton is a flock round-worm remover PLUS. In addition to its worm-removing properties, it has five appetite-stimulating drugs. Good appetites help to improve vitality and assist in developing fine marketable birds. Get Dr. Salsbury's wormers from your local dealer. If he can't supply you, order from



DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-Wide Poultry Health Service

Dr. Salsbury's
ROTA-CAPS
THE ONLY WORM TREATMENT
CONTAINING *Rotamine*

Old WAY WITHOUT Rotamine



Only desegments tapes, leaving live heads to grow new bodies in the birds' intestines. Note live heads left in villi.

New WAY WITH Rotamine



Expels Heads and All of these destructive tapes: *M. lucida* (in turkeys); *R. tetragona*; and *R. echinobothrida* (in chickens).

ROTA-CAP PRICES

Pullet Size:	100	caps	\$.90
	300	caps	\$2.50
	1000	caps	\$6.00
Adult Size:	100	caps	\$1.35
	200	caps	\$2.50
	500	caps	\$5.00
	1000	caps	\$9.00

10th Picnic Biggest Ever

All-American Summer Picnic Held at Grand Forks July 14 Attracts Big Crowd, Promises Much Show Interest This Winter.

The 10th annual All-American Turkey Show picnic which was held July 14 at Riverside Park, Grand Forks, N. Dak., attracted more than 175 turkey folks from as far distant as 200 miles, the best picnic turnout in a number of years.

As usual the picnic boards groaned with a regular gastronomic blitzkrieg and where the tender young fried spring turkey left off, the light and tasty lemon-filled cakes and fresh strawberry pies began. And true to form, after tucking away a goodly portion at the dinner hour, later in the day they hauled the baskets all out again and had a 4 o'clock coffee hour that was a dandy.

Turkey folks in attendance report good hatches and that their flocks generally were coming along in good shape. Recent urgently-needed rains had fallen and there was assurance of plenty of green stuff and feeds for fall finishing. Almost all growers estimated the crop would run from ten to fifteen percent below last year, which would indicate that early government reports were somewhat high.

A feature of the picnic this year was an hour's concert by John Howard and his NYA summer school band from the University of North Dakota. At past picnics John has come down with a "little german band" of 10 or 12 pieces but this year he really spread himself and his concert organization numbered over 40 musicians. They gave a really capable program and were much applauded by the picnickers.

New Features at All-American

During the afternoon a meeting of the All-American board of directors and officers was held to discuss the show to be held next January 20-25, 1941. Among decisions made were to add two features to the next All-American: (1) a new commercial box pack competition for produce companies who specialize in merchandising quality dressed packs and (2) a new live class for broad-breasted turkeys, to complement the broad-breasted dressed classes which have been a part of the dressed division for several years.

The new commercial box pack competition is an effort to interest produce companies in the value of the All-American as an important factor in pointing the way to raising better turkeys, and further is part of a plan to make the All-American more and more representative of the entire turkey industry from producer to consumer.

The new classes for live broad-breasted turkeys represents the desire of the show management to make the All-American available to all practical phases of turkey produc-

tion, the producer for market, as well as the breeder.

During the picnic a letter from George W. Hackett, for many years All-American manager, was read in which he sent his greetings to all those present and extended best wishes for all success at the coming show.

Among those present for the picnic were: Mrs. Eric Norrie, Crookston, secretary of the Turkey Hen Club, sponsors of these annual picnics, Dyke Page, president, Manager Frank E. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Secretary W. W. Blain and Mrs. Blain, of the All-American Association, J. C. Sherlock, Mrs. Mary Batrum, Emma and Elaine Storeby, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hanson, Mrs. M. W. Muller and family, Mrs. Godfrey Moris, Mrs. John Gynn, Mrs. M. Hultstrand and family, Gordon Best, Mrs. E. G. Law and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grinde, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hokelsvig, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Thompson, Mrs. O. C. Sands, Mrs. John Stiles, Mr. Eric Norrie, Morris Haney, Mr. and Mrs. Doc Haney, Mr. and Mrs. John Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Mack Burnett, Mrs. William Eddie, Mrs. George Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gregoire, Mrs. Geo. N. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Stortroen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Swenson, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Vosper, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Gervais, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Fournier, Mr. and Mrs. Candid Gervais, Willard Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Peterson, John E. Howard and band, Mina Vikoren, Allan Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sipple, Alfred Malmberg, Joe Lindgren, Mr. and Mrs. Ben M. Filipi.

Growth Rate and Feed Required

The average poult weighs approximately 2 ounces when hatched. During the first 4 weeks it eats about 1 pound of feed and gains about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. For the second 4 week period the poult will consume approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of feed and attains a weight of better than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, thus far gaining about 1 pound in weight on $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of feed. Each succeeding 4 week period it increases its feed consumption by from 2 to 4 pounds, requiring a total of from 45 to 50 pounds of feed by the end of the 24th week. At this age Bronze toms should average around 18 pounds and hens from 11 to 12 pounds.

Few turkeys are ready for market before they are 26 weeks old and each will consume from 10 to 15 pounds of feed during this last two weeks period. The above figures are the average taken from different experiment station bulletins and are applied to the average size turkey. The large Bronze and non-standard large turkeys consume a little more feed but also make proportionate gains in weight, while the small turkey that is being bred in some sections require less feed to attain lower weights.

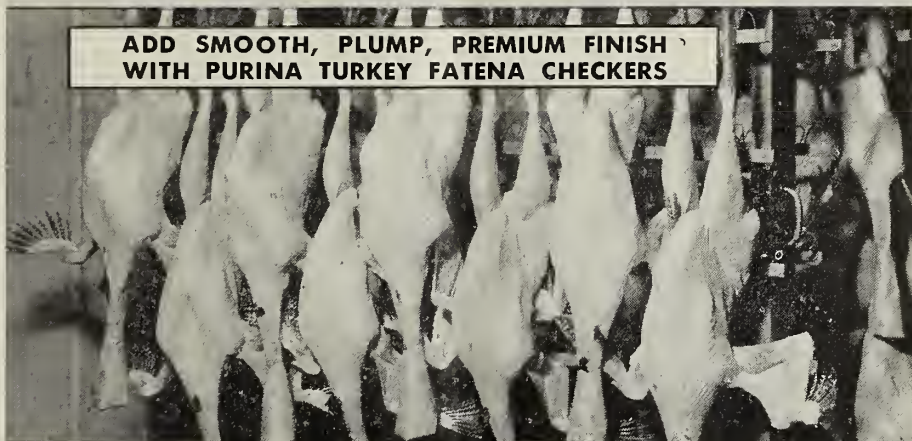
From the reports of various experiments

**GET BIG FRAMES, THICK COVERING OF MEAT
WITH PURINA TURKEY GROWING CHOWS**



GROWING material—that's what turkeys need the first 20 weeks. Purina growing chows are rich in proteins, minerals, vitamins, and other nutrients for fast, economical growth.

**ADD SMOOTH, PLUMP, PREMIUM FINISH
WITH PURINA TURKEY FATENA CHECKERS**



FATTENING and **FINISHING** material are essential the last 4 to 6 weeks before market. Purina Fatena Checkers are especially built to put on a thick covering of tender, juicy meat at low cost.

You know how turkeys "bear down" on feed after the 26th week. Tests show that it takes 4.2 lbs. of feed to make a pound of gain the first 26 weeks, compared with 7.1 lbs. between the 26th and 28th weeks.

That's why Purina Turkey Growing Chows are built to give fast growth—so your turkeys will have the size, carry a thick covering of flesh by the 20th week. This gives them time to stay on Purina Fatena Checkers four full weeks before market—so they'll put on weight and premium finish that buyers like. *And for which they're willing to pay top prices!*

Your Purina dealer or salesman will gladly tell you more about the Purina Plan. Or if you prefer, write to—

PURINA MILLS, St. Louis, Mo.



it is noted that all have found that where careful selection of breeding stock has been the practice much better results have been secured. This is proved by our own observations. It also proves the advantage to the grower in keeping his own breeding stock of proved quality rather than buying poults, the origin of which he knows nothing.

REDUCING PRODUCTION COST THROUGH FEED

While feed is only one of several items of cost in turkey production it is the biggest one and the difference between profit and loss may readily depend on the feeding program employed. There is little probability that any material profit can result from a feeding program which is not economical. We have reached the time in turkey production when the product is no longer limited to holiday use at high prices, but finds itself in close competition with other meats and must compete successfully in order to dispose of the greater volume of production to which the industry has attained.

Picking up any farm paper the reader will at once note the newer and improved methods that are being practiced by growers of competitive meats to reduce the cost of production and it logically follows that the turkey grower must do the same in order to keep pace with such progress. Agricultural Colleges and feed manufacturers have done a great deal through research and experimentation to learn the exact requirements of the turkey and to provide these in what is known as a balanced ration.

It is one thing to know the exact nutrients required and the different feeds which contain them but quite another thing to know which grains, or substitutes for such grains, can be had at most economical prices since prices of different grains vary considerably at times. It is for this reason that feed manufacturers, with their laboratories and their ability to purchase in quantity at opportune times, can supply the balanced ration at a price which the farmer cannot duplicate, and still make a profit on feeds.

In recent years the supplying of the required nutrients has taken the form of manufactured concentrates to be fed along with grains raised on the farm which are deficient in some of the elements required. This form of feeding has become quite common, even among the larger growers, throughout the country and is to be recommended as a safe practice to follow.

This plan gives the grain farmer, or the grower who can purchase good grains at low cost, an opportunity to reduce his turkey production costs materially and thereby increase his profits.

Every Farm an Experiment Station

The alert farmer or grower is always using his own plant as an experimental

project and, although minus the laboratory, can make many observations on feeds and methods which prove their merit by the results they bring. This sort of "experiment station" dates back to time immemorial and it is very interesting to note the innumerable instances in which, in later years, these home-made conclusions have been proved correct through scientific research.

Given an opportunity to choose for themselves, turkeys will do a pretty good job in balancing their own ration but it is not safe to depend on this plan for the reason that in most instances, especially on farms that have been long stocked with turkeys, certain elements become exhausted leaving the natural ration deficient, often in the very elements which are most essential.

The careful observer who has charge of a flock of growing turkeys can very quickly tell when everything is not right in the feeding program to promote rapid development and can often guess the reason. At this point it is wise to add the manufacturer's concentrate to the ration if it has not been used. In using home-grown grains along with concentrates it is always best to use the manufacturer's formula in making up the total ration. This will usually give a list of grains from which one can select those available.

Soaked Barley and Alfalfa

The growing poult requires considerable fibrous roughage to properly develop its digestive tract and promote health. For this purpose the alfalfa range seems almost indispensable. In many of the better turkey growing sections much interest has been shown in recent years in the use of soaked barley and chopped alfalfa or alfalfa meal, to growing poults.

The Nebraska Agricultural College has been one of the leaders in turkey experimental work and from one of their bulletins we find the following on this soaked barley subject, we quote: "As a change from the regular diet, growers in this state find that soaked barley and alfalfa meal or chopped alfalfa hay fed at mid-day is a good turkey feed. For poults that are from five to eight weeks of age, rolled or crushed barley is recommended. After eight weeks a gradual change to whole barley can be made. There is enough bulk and roughage in barley to make it healthful. Claims are made that this feed tends to keep the digestive tract free from stagnation. This eliminates one of the predisposed causes of many turkey troubles. During dry weather, or under semi-confinement, many rations are weak in the vitamin A factor. Good quality alfalfa meal supplies vitamin A which is so essential to health, rapid growth and development. Vitamin A prevents many respiratory troubles that start with the appearance of a cold. Lack of vitamin A is one of the important factors causing respiratory troubles.

"Whole barley needs to be soaked from 12 to 24 hours. Some form of milk is preferred to water, if the price is reasonable. Just before feeding the barley, add about one fourth to one third, by bulk, as much alfalfa as barley. The alfalfa is not soaked but is mixed in after the barley is softened by soaking. It is safe to feed all the flock will eat in 20 to 30 minutes. The amount can be increased with the appetites of the turkeys. The soaked barley can be fed in the regular mash feed troughs on top of the dry mash. Feeding this moist mash in the middle of the day reduces some of the losses of the dry mash by wind blowing."

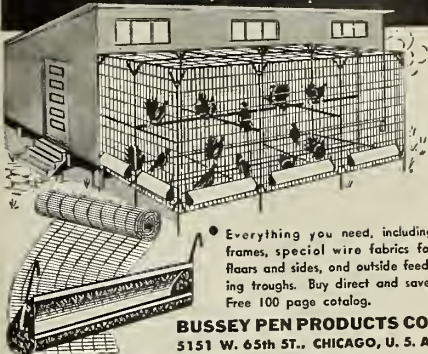
In many sections of the north where corn does not succeed so well, barley makes big yields and serves as a good substitute for corn. We believe speltz would be equally as good. The experiment station at Winnipeg, Manitoba, a few years ago ran similar experiments with barley with excellent results. While for the final finish we recommend the use of at least part corn in the ration, the use of barley as here recommended for growing poults will doubtless serve to materially reduce production costs both by cheaper feed and lower mortality. The Agricultural College at Fargo, N. Dak., adds its approval to the use of this soaked barley ration but cautions that it should not be fed too wet or sloppy, nor should more be fed than will be cleaned up in the time stated.

One "Slater" Heard From

Editor Hackett's urgings for the slate breeders to get busy and begin promoting their breed brought one response at this writing from LaFayette Smith, Breeder of Blue Slates, Kearneysville, West Virginia. Breeder Smith writes: "Sure thing we slate breeders want a slate club! If there is anything I can do to help promote such a club just let me know. I am a breeder of the grand old breed of slate turkeys. I am willing at all times to help with the promoting of slate turkeys."

Thanks, Breeder Smith. And now let's hear from some more slaters who really think they've got a breed to talk about. ATJ will be glad to help get them together.

Steel Frames for Sun Porches



Everything you need, including frames, special wire fabrics for floors and sides, and outside feeding troughs. Buy direct and save. Free 100 page catalog.

BUSSEY PEN PRODUCTS CO.
5151 W. 65th ST., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

SWANBERG BRONZE

POULTS

Hatched in our own turkey incubator from stock of Standard breeding with

wonderful wide breasts. And the surprise will be the price. Write

MR. & MRS. JOHN F. SWANBERG
Ottertail, Minn.

— CLARA FERO —

BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETT
World Champion Bourbon Reds backed by 24 years of experience in breeding.

EGGS & POULTS FOR SALE

Clover Valley Turkey Farm
WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN

DORR'S RYCKEBOSCH STRAIN

Broadbreasted Bronze poults. Breeding flock obtained by eggs direct from Ryckebosch, original breeder of this Broadbreasted, Blocky type turkey. Medium size. All breeders tube tested for pullorum by Veterinary Dept., Iowa State College. Breeding stock available June 1st.

Dorr Turkey Farm & Hatchery
Marcus, Iowa

WRIGHT'S BRONZE

for higher
profits

The natural tendency for turkey profits is down. Increasing production both in number of birds and average weight per bird make this inevitable. However this tendency arouses no fear for the efficient producer. He knows he can produce and sell turkeys cheaper and still make money.

WRIGHT'S TRAPNESTED BRONZE CAN DO THIS. Trapnesting for 16 years has taught us a lot about turkeys and why some of them make money and others don't. Through the most highly selective breeding possible we are breeding into our stock every possible asset that means more profit to the grower, and at the same time breeding out the liabilities in the bird as well. Hundreds of buyers of **WRIGHT'S BRONZE** attest this fact. May we tell you more about them?

YOUR CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

WRIGHT'S TURKEY FARM

Breeding Stock Eggs Poults
We Operate Our Own Hatchery.
AITKIN, MINNESOTA

SILVER NARRAGANSETTS EBONY BLACKS

Best Display Black and Champion Black,
All-American and Northern States Show
1939-40, Champion Narragansett Female,
World's Poultry Congress, 1939.

Send for Catalog and Prices.

OAKDALE FARM
Kensington, Minnesota

WOLFE FARM BRONZE TURKEYS

Winners at American-Royal,
Denver and Lamar shows.

Toms \$6.00 to \$10.00.

1000 Eggs per Week, 25c to \$1. each.

MRS W. F. WOLFE, LaCygne, Kan.

PAYNE'S NARRAGANSETTS

win Master Breeder Award, Reserve
Grand Champion, Breed Champion and
6 First Placings at the 1939 All-American;
also a 1st and 4th in Dressed Department,
World's Poultry Congress.

EGGS, BREEDERS OR
EXHIBITION STOCK

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Payne
Towner, North Dakota

Mammoth Bronze Poults

Correspondence on your 1941
requirements invited.

EARL ELLIOTT

Hampton, Iowa

WHITE HOLLAND STARTED POULTS

4 Weeks Old 50c Each
6 Weeks Old 75c Each

MODERN TURKEY FARM

Yoakum, Texas

WALKER BRONZE

There are reasons why satisfied old
customers order Walker's Bronze stock,
eggs and poults year after year! A trial
order will convince you! Booking 1941
egg and poult orders. Special prices to
hatcheries taking large weekly shipments.
Fine young toms Sept. Oct. del. \$5.00 up.

HAPPY HILL FARMS

Martha B. Walker Williamstown, Mo.

Byers on Turkey Surplus

In an address he gave to the American
Institute of Cooperation, Herbert Byers,
General Manager of the Northwestern Tur-
key Growers Association, made the following
points on the present turkey surplus situa-
tion:

The holding of frozen turkeys on July 1,
1940, totalled 40,205,000 lbs., or over one-
half of all the frozen poultry in the United
States are turkeys. The five-year average
holdings of cold storage turkeys is 16,417-
000 lbs.

The number of turkeys grown has prac-
tically doubled in ten years, from 16,794,000
in 1929 to 32,732,000 in 1939.

Through this period we have also pro-
duced heavier birds. In 1929 the average
weight nationally was 13.2 lbs. per bird. In
1939 it had risen to 14.9 lbs. per bird, an in-
crease of 1.7 lbs. per turkey.

The per capita consumption of turkeys
during the last 10 years has been as follows:

1929—1.76	1933—2.60	1936—2.93
1930—1.85	1934—2.44	1937—3.00
1931—1.79	1935—2.29	1938—2.96
1932—2.27		1939—3.17

The national consumption of turkeys is
3.17 lbs. per person, against an average 10
years ago of 1.76 lbs. per person.

According to these figures turkey con-
sumption has increased 80% whereas, con-
sidering the number of turkeys and per
pound weight of turkeys in 1929 there were
221,680,800 lbs. produced, and it was esti-
mated that last year there were 487,760,800
lbs. produced, or an increase in production
by weight of 120%.

The price per head for turkeys received
by producers in 1929 was \$3.55 against \$2.41
in 1939, or a decrease in value of 32%.

In summing up his address Mr. Byers
said: "When we consider that during the
last ten years consumption has increased
nationally by 80%; that turkeys by pounds

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tion of future breeding stock, our Bronze
are unexcelled. Broad-breasted standard
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tility guaranteed.

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quick maturing, market type turkey.
Orders now booked for fall breeding stock
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MR. & MRS. J. R. SLOAN, JR.
JERMYN TEXAS

of weight have increased by 120%; and the price the producers have received has decreased by 32%, we can see the trend is definitely toward an unprofitable future market. This trend can be stopped only by each producer recognizing the problems of the industry, and by better cooperation. Progress can be made in many directions... we can produce turkeys in smaller numbers... growers may be able to lower death losses, lower their feeds and labor costs... turkeys can be marketed in more forms, especially in smaller units and offered to the public the year around. The industry may combine for a campaign to assist the housewife, retailer, the hotel and restaurant man in using turkey in more forms."

We Learn by Experience

The present status of the turkey industry has been attained over a period of comparatively few years and has not been accomplished without the errors common to the rapid rise of any project of equal importance. It is the correction of some of these errors, which has been going on for some time that has caused the general upset in the turkey industry today. The wise admit their errors, profit by them through improvement of methods.

This thing, too, has been going on for some time with the better breeders of Standard Turkeys. However, some have been slow in accepting the improved ideals and to this can be charged the variations which are often found in the average turkey flock throughout the country, but vastly improved in the flocks where greater care has been exercised in the selection of breeders over a period of years. This is the only method by which improvement of type can be made in any kind or breed of turkeys.

Following are some of the more important mistakes we have in mind: For many years the demand was for great size in breeding toms without due regard for conformation. Breeders will recall when most inquiries for toms asked "how much do they weigh?" Under the growing methods earlier employed it required a coarse, large-boned bird to fill the bill, and that is not the kind of a turkey the market demands today. Another fad which was a mistake was the extreme length of keel bone which was in such demand a few years ago. This too, was found in the coarse bird of slow maturity, and without the fleshing the better growers have always endeavored to secure. The third error, which was equally as serious in effecting the desired market type, was the demand for great depth of body from keel to back which, too often, lacked full fleshing and conformation of keel carried parallel with the back.

The relation these erroneous types had to standard color is found in the continued preference for good color to go along with types the breeders ask for, and be it remembered, these were the popular types only a

few years ago. But it should not be overlooked that our better breeders have always kept close to the breeding for the better type and succeeded in producing it along with the much-desired standard color in the respective breeds.

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St. James, Minnesota

The American Turkey Journal



GEORGE W. HACKETT, Editor, Wayzata, Minnesota.

Telephone or Telegraph Address, 201-R Excelsior, Minneapolis, Minn.



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CUT OVER AND MARGINAL LAND FOR TURKEYS

Turkeys do well on any kind of land which provides drainage to insure sanitation. The amount of land required to be used for turkeys in any one season is not so great but what the rental charged for high priced land may be considered reasonable, but in the course of several years a great many acres are required, if rotation of range is practiced as is generally recommended. The larger the flock the more acres it will require and it does make a difference whether the acre is valued at \$150 or at \$15. Thousands of acres of good turkey growing land can still be had in the north central states at the latter price, and from that up to \$35 or \$40 per acre depending on improvements and location.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have a great deal of this type of land and the ideal climate for turkey raising to go with it. North and South Dakota also offer splendid opportunities on cheap land of a different type but having all the requisites of the states before named except shelter. And their drier climatic condition has its special value for turkey raising. There are sections of this cut-over and marginal land that are not to be recommended for any kind of agricultural pursuit because of low fertility, but the lands we refer to are of a better type having fairly good fertility, ample supply of good water and abundance of wood for fuel.

No location would need to be selected which does not provide ideal shelter in the second growth young timber or shrubbery which is found in most localities. Another advantage is the fine shipping facilities, on through trains to the markets, or by boats, via the Great Lakes. Another advantage is the cheaper building material available for all buildings needed, common turkey shelters costing but little besides labor required. Turkeys like the environment of these newer localities and play an important part in taming them.

The primitive condition of these lands insures health and induces rapid growth and early development. Many are slow to believe that the extreme north sections of the United States has the ideal climate for the turkey but the proof of it is found by investigating the growing flocks. We have traveled far into most of the good turkey-growing sections and have made careful observations in these matters. It appears that the added length of the northern day during the growing season, the greater abundance of natural green feed during this period, and the cooler weather at fattening time all have their influence in producing the better turkey.

We do not want to be understood as believing there are not many other good turkey producing sections in the country. We know there are and that with the modern methods of management and improved rations, growers are succeeding just as well elsewhere as in the north, but we believe it is accomplished through greater effort and increased cost. It is also true that many other sections have some advantages over the north: earlier egg production, lower priced feeds, especially corn, and nearness to markets in the most favored sections.

But for the beginner who is not adverse to modern pioneering; who would build up for himself and his family a good home in a country that holds great promises for the future, the opportunity is here in the north and a good flock of turkeys, well managed, will do much toward its development, give employment to various members of the family and help materially in paying off the mortgage and adding improvements as needed.

A New Approach to Cure Feather Picking

Many cures have been suggested and tried for the cure of feather picking in turkeys. Most of them have proven at least helpful in handling this difficult problem but it does not appear that any definite, positive cure has yet been established that would once and for all stop this vicious practice among turkey flocks. Among the cures that have helped to control feather picking in the past are: discontinuance of wet mash feeding, removing birds to less crowded quarters, rearrangement and enlargement of roosting facilities.

Suggestions have been made that feather picking might be due to important mineral deficiencies in the daily ration. That this seems to be true is indicated by recent studies made by the Bureau of Biological Research and the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Patuxent Game Refuge, in connection with attempts to correct feather picking and cannibalism among such confined wild game as adult bobwhites and quail. In this study it seems to have been pretty well established that the addition of more salt to the daily ration will work wonders in correcting this trouble.

A most interesting article published in "Modern Game Breeding" describes this new salt feeding technique and we believe it will be of interest to our readers. The article follows:

Common Salt as a Curative for Cannibalism Among Game Birds

By RALPH B. NESTER
Biologist, Washington, D. C.

A very serious problem with many game-bird breeders is that of cannibalism among their charges. Although this vice is most prevalent in young growing stock nevertheless it is manifested by birds of all ages. Pecking at the beak, head, back, and toes, feather-pulling, and occasionally, but very seldom, disemboweling, are manifestations of cannibalism.

Preliminary Studies

Preliminary studies made at the Patuxent Research Refuge, Bowie, Md., on cannibalism among adult bobwhites indicate that a deficiency of common salt in the diet is one of the factors, if not the main factor, leading to the vice. Outbreaks of toe-pecking occurring among mature quail on diets containing no salt to 0.5 percent salt, were stopped in twenty-four hours by an increase of the salt content to 2 or 3 percent.

Even fighting, which differs from cannibalism in many respects, was checked by raising the salt content to 5 to 6 percent for several days. Salt levels of 4 or 6 percent apparently have no deleterious effects on mature quail held during the winter, even when fed for several months.

Recommendations for Quail Held Through Winter

On the basis of present information the addition of 2 percent of salt to the maintenance diet is suggested for quail being held through winter. Thus, if an all-mash diet is fed, two pounds of salt should be thoroughly mixed with ninety-eight pounds of the mash, or if grain is fed with mash in equal quantities, four pounds of salt with ninety-six pounds of the mash.

If cannibalism occurs regardless of this precaution, the salt content may be raised to 3 or 4 percent for several days. It is important that the salt be free from lumps.

Value of Salt for Young Game Birds

Although tests have not been conducted with growing quail, there is no reason why the addition of salt to their diet would not give the same results as with the adult birds. Likewise, since recent observations on chicks of the domestic fowl indicate the value of common salt in combating cannibalism, it is highly probable that an increase in the salt content of the diets for all gallinaceous birds, including pheasants, wild turkeys, and grouse, may have the same beneficial effect.

Further Research

Further research on the problem is planned by the Department of the Interior in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture. Meanwhile, to make available a finding of such vital importance to the game-bird industry, the Biological Survey will be glad to receive information from other investigators concerning their experience with salt in the diet as a curative for cannibalism.

North Dakota Turkey Improvement Association

By MRS. A. C. PAYNE, Sec'y - Towner, N. D.

While I am waiting for my cooker full of peas to process will try to get off a few notes to you. Was sorry to miss out last month but was real busy and had very little news.

Well, our picnic was very successful. The day was grand except for wind, but that didn't mar our enjoyment. We were pleased to have such a nice representation from all over the state. As usual we had our business meeting in the morning followed by a picnic dinner, leaving the afternoon open for short speeches.

Among those heard from were: R. A. Nestos, Jack Patterson, Judge Moore, Homer Petit, Mrs. Frank Bellamy, Mrs. T. H. Thorson, Art Lantz, Carl Nelson, A. O. Barton, Vic Cranley, and several others expressed their pleasure at being able to attend.



Mrs. A. C. Payne

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HOWARD TANNER

GETTYSBURG

SOUTH DAKOTA

I feel there is much to be gained in meetings of this sort. We all get together and discuss our problems and difficulties with other turkey-minded folks and gain through each other's experiences.

From reports from the gathering at the State Picnic I do not believe there are more turkeys being raised than last year. Many complained of poor hatches but reported fine livability.

Gardens and crops here are exceptionally nice this year. Harvesting and haying are both here so a very busy season is "just around the corner." The grasshoppers are here but are not doing as much harm as was anticipated because of the cold wet weather.

We are very glad to welcome Mrs. Marcus Pederson, Carpio, into our association. She is a Narragansett turkey breeder. This year she has a fine farm flock and is very proud of them. It was nice to have her at the picnic and hope she returns for the State Show.

Many plans were discussed for the State Show this winter. It is hoped to have a fine list of special awards besides the addition of Reserve Grand Champion and Breed Champion ribbons.

We hoped to drive down to Grand Forks for the All-American turkey picnic July 14 but heavy rains the night before kept us at home. I know we would have enjoyed ourselves if we could have gotten there.

Must close for this time so until next month—"Good luck with your turkeys!"

MRS. A. C. PAYNE.

**AMERICAN-ROYAL
TURKEY CLUB NOTES**

C. E. BIDLEMAN President

Kinsley, Kansas

MRS. W. F. WOLFE Vice President

LaCygne, Kansas

SADIE B. CALDWELL Sec'y-Treasurer

Broughton, Kansas

ODELL DYER Trophy Chairman

Greetings from St. Louis! I write, surrounded here in the convention hall by all the poultry supplies imaginable. Some of our Club members are present—attending these initial meetings of the National Turkey Federation—an organization for which the entire Turkey Industry has long felt a need.

It's quite refreshing to leave my own flock for a few days and meet with growers from so many states of the Union, with as various and varied methods and problems of turkey growing.

Don't you think it's pretty exceptional for the four little Dyer youngsters to be doing the work while Papa and Mama Dyer take in the Convention and enjoy a camping-trip vacation to and from? That's really rising to the occasion of being unable to find outside help at the time.



Sadie B. Caldwell

Martha Walker is here too, inviting us to her new home, and to visit her turkey flock. Just met Judge Griffin, now of California, who in turn inquires about the Freeman's

We are getting a nice list of Special Premiums lined up for our Show, which will be held in November this year rather than October, making it easier to have the young birds in shape for exhibition. Every effort is still being made to secure sufficient room and refrigeration to make possible a dressed exhibit at the Royal this year. The American-Royal management seem inclined to feel the cattle, sheep and hogs, etc., need the room. But watch for information here—as to final outcome.

It's terribly hot here in Kansas again — very little rain in the last weeks, and chances for winter feed here almost at zero—so stock is moving rapidly to market. Wheat turned out splendidly, but there will be no corn. Clair Bidleman writes something of the opposite from his Western section of Kansas. Wheat was poor, but feed crops still have a chance. It's hot enough there, as here, that the turks take lots of water but have poor appetites for eating and putting on rapid gain. In handling them, you wonder how they can do so well as they do under such hot conditions. And that only goes to show, once more, under what many adverse conditions turkeys can go through and still thrive.

SADIE B. CALDWELL.

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